

NEW PROVOCATION
IN THE OFFING

Managua. Daniel Ortega, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Coordinator for the Supreme Council of the Government of Nicaragua, has exposed a new American plan of armed provocation against his country.

He told the "Facing the Nation" TV programme that the Nicaraguan Government has credible information to effect that the Reagan administration is planning to unleash a new armed provocation against the republic from the territory of Costa Rica in the next few days.

Under the plan, he further noted, now missing in the Liberia locality in Costa Rica are counter-revolutionary gangs ready to invade Nicaragua. The plan calls for CIA hitlings to provocatively kill Costa Rican civil guard personnel on the border with Nicaragua, blame the Sandinista People's Army for that and thus furnish the Reagan administration with an excuse for a direct armed interference in Nicaragua.

In the face of the impending threat of foreign intervention he urged the population of Nicaragua to bolster their unity and organization.

New flare-up
in the tanker war

Beirut. News agencies report a tanker war flared up in the Persian Gulf waters off the Saudi coast. The Lloyd's agency of London says that these were attacked by Iranian Phantom jets. The attacks followed reports from Baghdad that Iraq hit two ships south-west of the Iranian Khark Island.

The situation in the Gulf is causing nervousness in oil markets. Expenditures on transporting oil from the Persian Gulf have shot up. The insurance companies have increased the premium on ships bound for the Gulf.

Despite the comforting peaceful statements emanating from the White House, the Pentagon is holding the Persian Gulf area in its gun sight. According to "The Washington Post", the fleet of the American Navy cruising in the immediate vicinity of the Gulf will soon be joined by the "America" aircraft carrier with its escort ships.

There are reports that the American administration intends to supply Saudi Arabia with Slinger anti-aircraft missiles, 300 of which will be shipped immediately and the rest (1,000) after the sale has been approved by Congress.

CIA BRANCHING OUT

Washington. President Reagan recently spoke of a ceremony at the CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, during the laying of the foundations for another two high-rise buildings to house over 3,000 operational and administrative personnel of this department. His address illustrated why the present headquarters became too cramped for the "knights of the cloak

and dagger", whom the president called the eyes and ears of the "free world". Their numbers have substantially grown during the period of the present administration in office, and new centres were opened overseas. Over the past three and a half years, the US CIA stepped up its operations in all areas.



Global appetite.

Drawing by Yuri Ikonov

SECRET TALKS

New York. The UPI news agency reports that the South African Prime Minister Rudolf F. Botha and US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker have started talks behind closed doors in Pretoria.

The high-ranking representa-

tives from the two countries have discussed ways and means to increase the political, economic and military pressure on the "front-line" states and other African countries in order to secure "the vital interests" of both the United States and South Africa.

U.S. boosting troops in South Korea

Tokyo. The commander of the joint American-South Korean armed forces told a press conference in Seoul that the US Defense Department decided to station another 2,500 American troops in South Korea. He told the troops would be fully deployed already by the end of next year. The "Mainichi Shimbun" stressed in this respect that the decision was passed in line with personal directions by President Reagan who, while on

a visit to Seoul last November, declared his intention to boost US military presence in South Korea.

Now stationed in South Korea is a 40,000 US expeditionary corps which uses 30 airfields and around 300 other military facilities. According to the British "Observer" now stationed in South Korea are nearly a thousand and nuclear charges including their carriers, among them F-16 fighter-bombers.

Portugal-USSR:
a remarkable date

Lisbon. A ceremonial meeting was held in the Sao Luis Theatre in the Portuguese capital to mark the tenth anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Soviet Union and the setting up of the Portuguese-Soviet Friendship Society.

The speakers, who included the President of the Society, the Portuguese scientist Rui Ines Gomes and President of the USSR-Portugal Society G. A. Ivanov, who is USSR Deputy Minister of Culture noted a considerable contribution was being made to the development of most diverse relations between our two peoples.

SUPPORT
FOR THE DECISION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has supported the decision taken by the International Court of Justice at the Hague concerning the aggressive action taken by the United States against Cuba.

In a statement distributed in the Belgian capital, the Association points out that the United States should immediately stop its aggressive action against Cuba.

A statement distributed in the Belgian capital, the Association points out that the United States should immediately stop its aggressive action against Cuba. The statement also mentions the political and economic situation in Cuba and the need for international support for the Cuban people.

INDIRA GANDHI
ON DANGER TO INDIA

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, has called on the Indian people to act together in order to repel the anti-Indian forces who are trying to weaken and destroy the country. Addressing a meeting in the state of Uttar Pradesh she stressed that India has to be a united front against the forces of imperialism and communal violence.

RANKS TO BE RESTORED
TO CHINESE ARMY

Peking. The newspaper "Renmin Ribao", reports that the Chinese Ministry of Defense has decided to restore the ranks of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The decision was made after a long period of discussion and consultation with the military and political leaders of the country.

The decision was made after a long period of discussion and consultation with the military and political leaders of the country. It is expected that this will help to improve the morale and fighting spirit of the Chinese army.

Large-scale industrial pollution in the USA jeopardizes the health of millions of people. Some 15,000 contaminated dumps nationwide are a source of numerous diseases. Profiting by total neglect abroad by the authorities American monopolies are "dumping up" some 20,000,000 tonnes of toxic waste every year. On photos: left — one of the numerous toxic dumps in New Hampshire; right — toxic waste "ordinarily" dumped into rivers, lakes and other reservoirs which, incidentally, provide drinking water.

PRESIDENTIAL
DECREE IN SUDAN

Khartoum. Sudanese President, Ismail Muhammad Nimer, has decreed dissolution of the council of ministers and the formation of a republican council made up of ministers, leaders of the legal political party, the Sudanese Socialist Union, presidential advisers and other officials. The new body created as part of the "Islamization of Sudanese society" will advise the president on political, economic and social matters, supervise state expenditure and conduct draft law to be subsequently submitted to the national parliament.

Last September civil legislation was replaced by the Islamic laws of Sharia. Owing to the worsening domestic climate and a sharp deterioration in the country's economy the president introduced a state of emergency in late April this year suspending the operation of several articles of the constitution and setting up emergency tribunals.

SECRET HALLS
IN THE VATICAN

Rome. Apart from the numerous halls and galleries where the tourists are allowed to visit, the Vatican has quite a few closed passages, secret galleries, hiding places and "secret" rooms which are known only to the chosen few. None of them remains empty, however. They contain the immense treasures of the Holy See, no one knows how much. The veil of secrecy is lifted once in a while. A short while ago, a photograph was made of the part of the treasures stored in an armoured bunker next to the Sixtine Chapel. One of these is a golden vase decorated with gems. It was given to the Vatican by Napoleon as a gift for the French soldiers.

Break-off at International
Cocoa Conference

Geneva. The International Cocoa Conference, which started on May 7, has decided to break off its meetings held to produce a 10th International Agreement on Cocoa.

The main cause for the need to revise the agreement is the increased rate of exchange of the American dollar, which has been predicted by the Reagan administration over the past few years, said the Conference's chairman, Mario L. Aleman, an Ecuadorian. This resulted in a loss of interest in the agreement, which was part of the 1960 Agreement on pricing system, which, in turn, has led to a serious drop in cocoa prices.

'DO UP' THE WOUND

The USA has patented a device like a zip-fastener meant not for a clothing but for healing wounds and deep cuts. To "patch up" the wound, the skin the components of the zipper are glued on the edges of the cut and then fastened with miniature clips. The company which has developed this device maintains that the healing of the wound with the new method takes place much quicker than with the traditional method when the wound is sutured. The authors believe that the new method will be widely applied in the surgery rooms and polyclinics.

OIL FROM SILT

The Austrian firm Voest-Alpine is developing a full-scale installation for the production of synthetic oil from sewage sludge. Dehydrated and dried sludge with 85 per cent content of solid substances is supplied under pressure to the pyrolysis chamber where it is subjected for 30 minutes to a temperature of 300-400 degrees. Inorganic substances and metals contained in oil serve as catalysts of turning silt into oil.

Tiger's paw prints
for census

There are no two people whose fingerprints would look alike, Indian naturalists say that the same applies to tigers. There are no two tigers whose paw prints would be absolutely identical. This principle has become basic in the third Indian tiger census which began at the end of last April.

A simple piece of plastic glass or other transparent material is superimposed over the print left by a tiger in the soil. Using a fine felt tip pen or usual ball pen, the outline of the print is carefully shaped on the material along with some characteristic details. After this, the outlines are copied on a piece of paper which serves as an identification card for the tiger. Used for identification are the prints left by the hind paws, which allows to attain great precision in establishing the size and the sex of the animal.

By resorting to this method, the Indian scientists hope to obtain precise information about the implementation of the "Tiger" project, which is a national programme to preserve the King of the Jungle launched ten years ago. It is estimated that the number of tigers in India has over these years increased by sixty per cent.

Science and technology

The yield of oil amounts to 18-27 per cent mass. Gas and coal, formed during the technological process, are used as fuel for ensuring the process of pyrolysis.

MIRACULOUS SAND

Particles of polyacrylamide, well known to chemical engineers, absorb a lot of water. Therefore British inventor Allan Cook has proposed to use them to make artificial sand.

By mixing this powder plastic with natural sand he says it is possible to grow crops in the desert. A short while ago, an experiment has been brought to a successful conclusion to put this substance into use. Three kilograms of this substance were mixed with one cubic metre of soil. This allowed to reduce the use of water by 65 per cent in growing sunflower. Planted in sandy soil with plastic filling, the plants grew tall and developed a large number of leaves.

TO ANY POINT

Specialists of the Finnish firm, Konohitau, have developed on original design of a mobile lifting station. Mounted in one block it can be easily carried on a truck. The beetle-like tanks of the station can vary from 10 to 25 cm.

"Spako" (this is the name of the station) is convenient and safe to operate. With it out with a special automatic device, it makes it possible to calculate to advance the number of cars lifted. "Spako" will be widely used in rural localities and at the initial period of various construction projects, where it is always necessary to have an uninterrupted supply of machines and mechanisms with fuel. The special design of the tanks, which contain fuel, reliably protects the environment from pollution.

OF INTEREST

Freeze-dried books

A burial water pipe wrought havoc at the university library in the Canadian city of Calgary. Water saturated many unique books and manuscripts to such an extent that it threatened to destroy many most valuable scientific books. An unexpected solution was found by a staff member who had previously been employed of the firm which produced freeze-dried goods. He suggested that the volumes soaked wet should first be deep frozen then dried on a vacuum. The specialists were stunned to see books emerge from the vacuum chamber in a better shape than they had been. Now the enthusiasts of the new method are urging the use of the method to "harden" all the ancient books in the library.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHY IS USA HEADING FOR COSMOS

The problem of anti-satellite weapons — as one way of militarizing cosmos — has been brought forth by experts on the part of Washington, writes the newspaper PRAVDA.

The USA stubbornly heads for the outer space because it occurs to it that it found a way of "passing" the other party by planning a new round of the arms race. But nothing awaits the US strategists in this path save for more frustration. Hoping to put a space threat over the USSR, they will hang on no lesser one over the USA. The history of the Soviet-American relations should have shown to Washington that all its attempts to achieve supremacy have failed and that the only way of solving the issues of security can be found in honest agreements on the basis of equality. This should be recalled now once again to those who determine the US policies.

WASHINGTON'S BRIDGEHEAD
IN THE FAR EAST

The increasingly frequent statements made by Washington about the United States' awareness of the tremendous importance which Asia and the Pacific have for acquiring particularly unambiguous military and political orientation it viewed against the background of the nuclear potential it is putting together on the eastern borders of the Soviet Union, writes V. Bievsky and S. Kuznetsov in the Soviet Army's newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Having started to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the American strategists intend to have nuclear forces in the Far East almost at once in the Asian part of the Soviet territory. The genuine aim pursued by Washington is to try and create, in the East, like in the West, a new nuclear missile threat against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia and the Pacific.

WHERE DOES THE PENDULUM SWING?

What do people in America think about the military and foreign policy pursued by President Reagan? Answering this question, LITVATURNAYA GAZETA's political observer Fyodor Burdakov, who has just returned from the United States writes:

I have a conviction that the political pendulum, which has for four years been pushed by the country's present leadership exclusively towards militarism and adventurism, has reached its climax. The United States has openly intervened in Lebanon, begun to mine Nicaraguan ports and touched the "hot wars" programme.

All this has frightened the Americans. It seems that for the first time, not only the public, but also the Congress have felt very keenly that the president is really able to draw the country into a war, first into a "minor" one like in Vietnam, and then, through escalation, even into a big one.

FAIR MEANS OR FOUL

In his effort to legalize Washington's military and political activities in the Persian Gulf, former President Jimmy Carter declared it a zone of vital American interests, writes Konstantin Givdovod in IZVESTIA. This formula has become particularly attractive for the present occupant of the White House. Washington believes that this formula is very convenient in stitching its end by foul means or foul. There are of local three tasks which it has in the Persian Gulf area.

First of all, the American administration is attracted by the idea that this area is very close to the Soviet Union. Having lost Iran, it would like to have a new American military bridgehead in the Arab states in the Persian Gulf area.

Secondly, in an effort to establish control over the oil resources in the region under the groundless propaganda slogan of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, it has decided to keep its pistol cocked at the temples of its rival allies — Western Europe and Japan.

In the third place, it is easy to see that the American military and political activities in the Persian Gulf are carried out under the slogan of neo-colonialism vis-a-vis the oil-producing countries in the area. It is evident that neo-colonialism here assumes peculiar forms when the American monopolies are extracting money and resources from these states drawing them into a costly arms race.

Nets to catch
monitors

A hunt was recently mounted on one of the small islands in the territorial waters of Indonesia. The hunters were using nets to catch the famous giant monitor lizards, reptiles which are several metres in length and which have been living there since prehistoric times. Up to now there were no monitors in Indonesian zoos. The Indonesian scientists have decided to catch several couples of big monitors for the biggest allies in the country. They had had to work hard before they caught six of the creatures.

Love letter
weighs 16 kilos

Excavating in Iran, Yugoslav archaeologists have discovered the world's oldest love letter. In the manuscript, written 2,200 years before the Christian era, the boy named Ghilins offers his hand and heart in marriage to a girl named Dabshaya. Today, we could hardly imagine what a postman of those days could look like, since the letter has been found in stone weights 16 kilograms.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

Bush's Asian
marathon

The emphasis of US policy is shifting from the Atlantic to the Asian-Pacific region, is the opinion of former assistant to president for national security affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. Sifting off his "Asian tour" late last year during which President Reagan was busy knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in the Far East, he followed it up with recent trip to Peking to make things easier for American-Chinese rapprochement.

Head on his heels, Vice-President George Bush made a marathon of Asian nations from Tokyo to Oman, with its high point a visit to Islamabad — whose goals were clear — to reinforce American positions on Asia's Western flank, one of whose pillars is precisely Pakistan.

While in Islamabad Bush discussed further military and economic aid to Pakistan and American arms shipments to the Af-

ghan counter-revolution. He visited an "Afghan refugee" camp outside Peshawar, giving several million dollars in "pocket money" to the counter-revolutionaries and urging them to carry on spilling the blood of their former compatriots.

Significantly, Bush met with "complete understanding" during his talks with the Pakistani rulers. As a matter of fact, though, the "success" of his mission was never in doubt. On the dollar deal struck already three years back — and the visitor did not come empty-handed, this time, too. Shortly before the visit, the so-called coalition of aid to Pakistan knocked together by the Americans from among leading West European nations, set aside for the Islamabad regime some 2,000 million dollars for 1984-1985 fiscal year. Washington's lavishness is

evidence of the growing significance of Pakistan for it — besides the use of its territory for battling the Afghan people and undermining the gains of the April revolution.

On his way to Islamabad Bush stopped off in Delhi where he was received by Indira Gandhi. The head of the Indian Government reiterated that US arms shipments were crawling a real threat to India. On his part, the visitor again sought to ally his words with assurances that the USA was not going to do anything that might harm "friendly India" as considered as such by Washington. But Bush is neither the first nor the last figure in the American administration whose actions not always to put it mildly, match his words. Already next day he discussed with Zia ul-Haq fresh deliveries of advanced American weapons for the Pakistani army. Washington is well aware of the roven-

chid ambitions of the Pakistani leaders, who have thrice suffered setbacks in military conflicts they unleashed against India. By arming Pakistan, Washington strategists are advancing their own goals — escalating tensions on the subcontinent, their chief goal, though, is to thus put pressure on independent India, which has been, incidentally, patiently stepped up ever since it took the lead in the non-aligned movement. Under these circumstances added urgency is attached to Indira Gandhi's repeated warnings that clouds of war were gathering over the region.

Conducting hostile policy against neighbouring countries is but only one of the several tasks the USA has entrusted to Islamabad. In the Washington scenario Pakistan has been assigned a part formerly played by the Shah of Iran, that of a beachhead for protection of American "vital interests" in the Indian Ocean, particularly in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. The public has already learnt of the plans to create American naval and air bases in Pakistan and moving the Comcon headquarters to Karachi.

The ongoing messing in the Persian Gulf of American warships excused by the need to protect local sea lanes only confirms the big danger for many countries posed by US permanent military presence in Pakistan territory.

The end of the world

Round the Soviet Union

● **HUNTING, IMPROVEMENT AND OTHER WORKS HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN IN THE ONIESTER VALLEY** in the south-western part of the Tarapof region (Ukraine). A landscape preserve of worldwide importance has been set up there. It covers 36 thousand hectares. The state has taken primitive wide-leaved forests, whimsically shaped rocks, waterfalls and caves under its protection.

● **THE ATMOSPHERE ABOVE THE CITY OF LENINGRAD HAS BEEN EXPLORED UP TO A HEIGHT OF TEN THOUSAND KILOMETRES.** Information obtained from the Meteor-Prdne satellites, from the flying laboratories mounted on Ilushin 14 and 16 planes and the laser sounding of the atmosphere enables on a regular basis to forecast of the air pollution in the city to be evaluated. It has also enabled recommendations for combating industrial pollution to be made.

● **THE AIR ROUTE BETWEEN Tbilisi and Berlin HAS BEEN CUT BY SEVERAL HUNDRED KILOMETRES.** A new direct route between the two cities has become the Georgian pilot's third international route. In 1991, Soviet Aeroflot introduced flights from Tbilisi to Vares (Italy) with the Bulgarian Balkan airline and a year ago, the Tbilisi-Drasden flight was introduced. All in all, thirty thousand passengers have travelled on these flights.

● **THE FIRST PYLOS OF THE HIGH-TENSION TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN TY-MOVSK-ALEXANDROVSK ON SAKHALIN HAVE BEEN RAISED ABOVE THE TAIGA.** The line will supply electricity to the coal-processing and woodwork plants and the resorts in the southern part of the island. The transmission line pylons are moving further north towards the towns and settlements where the oil workers live and the fish processing industry is located.



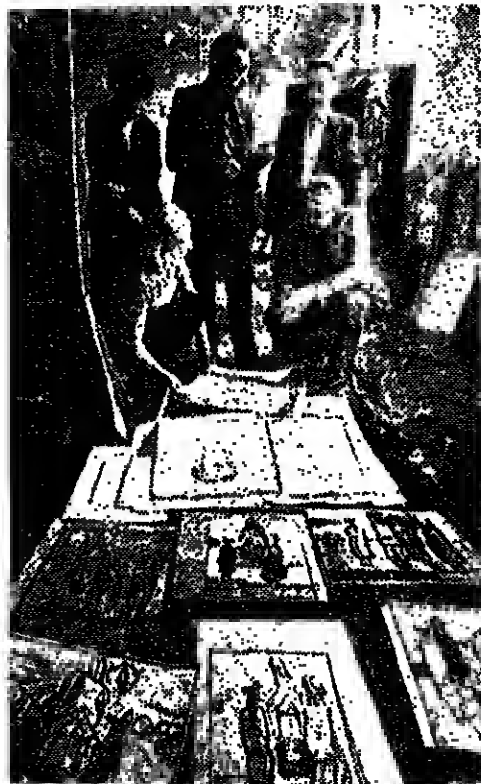
In 1993 170 applicants of one thousand were allowed to take entrance exams and only 55 were admitted to the Surikov Art Institute in Moscow.

Who can become a student in the establishment that was founded in the 1830s and graduated such outstanding artists as Vasily Perov, Alexei Savrasov, Konstantin Korovin, Isak Levitan and Martiros Saryan?

Anyone who is gifted and well-trained. There are over fifty secondary specialized art schools in this country. Seventeen of them are Surikov Institute subsidiaries reconnoitering their graduates to continue their studies in it. They pass a pre-exam selection showing their "homemade" drawings and paintings, to be afterwards allowed to take the exams in the other subjects. 600 students study at the Institute including foreigners, coming now from 39 African, Asian and Latin American countries. These students are not many but they are taught by 80 professors. This is because artistic training is individual. Every student chooses a master for himself after the second year of study, according to his or her inclinations and preferences. They are leading Soviet painters, graphic artists and sculptors like Nikolai Pozdnyakov, Tair Salakhov, Dmitry Mochalsky. The portrait artist is led by Ilya Glazunov. The first portrait painter are graduating this year. The number of such artistic profile studios will be growing.

The teachers aim to develop the student's individual gift, his vision of the world, not allowing their own personalities to overwhelm the learner. In short, what is taught is just school, technique, while all the artistic and individual features remain preserved.

55 SELECTED AMONG 1000



to the photos:

● Yekaterina Makstova, a four-year student at the department of painting.

● Tair Salakhov (centre), USSR People's Artist, in his studio.

WHITE SEA-BALTIC CANAL UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

The summer navigation has opened on the 227 km long White Sea-Baltic Canal.

Built 50 years ago, the canal continues to serve for economic development of the European North of the USSR. It took the young Soviet state less than two years to realize the idea which had been put forward many times before since the time of Peter the Great, but remained without implementation in the old Russia. This country was given the shortest waterway from the Baltic to the White Sea.

For the first time in world practice timber lock walls and gates were used. The canal's ingenious structures (19 locks, 15 dams, and 49 jetties) have proved to be paragons of engineering.

The years that passed have attracted though the canals of the White Sea-Baltic Canal. Now the programme is being successfully implemented of a radical rebuilding of the waterway opening it for large-tonnage river-marine vessels.

MOUNTAIN ROADS

The concrete bridge has linked the banks of the Kesksh River, in Soviet Armenia. It has become a part of the Yerevan-Asharak motor road. Now the time of carrying agricultural products from remote villages of this southern part to the capital of the Transcaucasian republic will be twice as short.

For Armenia to set up a road network of roads is of great importance: motor transport in the republic is the main means of conveyance. Its maintenance, the presence of emergency and swift repairs are necessary to build bridges and overbridges. Suffice it to say that they account for nearly 20 per cent of the roads.

Today every Alpine village in Armenia is linked by a motor road with the district capital. Another 74 km of roads, 56 bridges and overbridges will go into operation this year.

Heavy trailers made in Minsk

The motorworks in the Byelorussian capital of Minsk has started the manufacture of heavy agricultural trailers of the MAZ-6422 and MAZ-5432

models. They are designed for long and superior routes.

The trailers have been based on a number of entirely new technological solutions. The

tractors have engines rated at 280, 320 and 360 hp.

The new trailers, such as container carriers, consisting of the MAZ-6422 tractor and container chassis carrying 32.5 tonnes are already used on international and intercity routes.

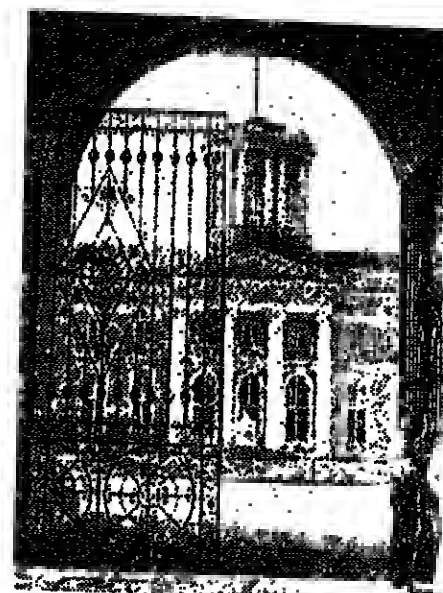
Places to visit

ARKHANGELSKOYE: RIVALRY IN MAGIC

To the west of Moscow, on the high bank of the Moskva River and surrounded by age-old lime trees, pines and larches, stands the old estate of Arkhangelskoye.

In 1763, it was taken over by the Goltz family and with them it stayed for more than a hundred years. By the end of the 19th century one of Russia's most beautiful ensembles of palace and landscape architecture was built there. The palace project was commissioned to the Russian architect de Guoro who made the plans for it to 1760, to 1810 the Arkhangelskoye estate along with the surrounding villages was bought by Prince Yusupov, one of Russia's richest grandees. He was a noted collector and the owner of one of the best art galleries of that time. His collection included paintings by the greatest European artists of 16th-19th centuries and ran to more than 500 canvases. The prince bought the estate in order to accommodate his precious collection of paintings, sculptures, bronzes, bronzes and furniture, as well as his vast library.

By the end of the 1890s the estate had acquired its final shape. The splendid palace with its exceptionally beautiful park and the theatre whose sets were designed by famous German artists. The imagination of Yusupov's contemporaries. Viktor Karamzin was the first to tell Russian readers about Arkhangelskoye, but it was Pushkin who, more than anyone else, praised



the estate in his poem "To the grandee". He called the palace and the park "a rivalry in magic".



Our photographer Andrei Koyazov has taken pictures of the sculptures at Arkhangelskoye and the bust of Pushkin (centre).

Science and technology

CRATER IS 10,000 YEARS OLD

The small hill not far from Tartu, Estonia, known among the local people as Bublik-mountain, is said to be one of the oldest meteorite craters in Europe. It is registered in the catalogue by the name of this locality — Sörkma Crater.

Geologists engaged in survey in that area decided to find out the time when the ancient meteorite dropped on the Earth. They found the reply after studying the bottom of the crater. Investigations showed that this had happened soon after the withdrawal of glaciers. This was proved by the pollen of ancient plants, which possessed the property of being preserved in the earth for millennia. The explosion of the meteorite in Sörkma occurred when the vegetation in the Baltic region was approximately similar to that of today. But the most accurate data was given by the radio-carbon analysis of the remains of wood plants taken from the bottom of the crater which was formed about 10,000 years ago.

REMOTE-CONTROLLED THERMOMETER

Without touching the object the remote thermometer, developed by the scientists and designers of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, measures the temperature of its surface from a considerable distance. An MNI correspondent saw it in action at the Kishinev artificial leather plant.

The operator directs a small device, resembling a pistol, onto the machine which makes shoe uppers. On the electronic table mounted in its handle, the figures light up, showing the temperature of the object. To handle such a device is much simpler and more convenient than with contact sensors, says P. Kushnir, the plant's chief metrologist. The portable remote-controlled thermometer with autonomous power supply, makes measurements much quicker and what is the main thing, with greater accuracy, thereby improving control of the process of production and its quality. Now it is possible to measure the temperature of rolling units or articles, i.e., make measurements which were hitherto impossible.

HOW TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF FISHES?

Like in a tree, the age of fishes can be determined by the rings on their scales. Soviet ichthyologists discovered them on the fishes of the Pacific Ocean — eel Far Eastern seas. True, it is difficult to see the rings with a naked eye. For this one needs a microscope, an instrument resembling a microscope and a microscope. Fish scales are put into it and the rings are clearly seen on the screen. If there are 3-4 of them, a biologist comes to the conclusion about the quite mature age of the fish, whereas by determining the number of rings in the scale he calculates the likely number of years and larvae to the given fishing area.

Experts who control the work of the fisheries industry in the Far Eastern basin were provided with another opportunity to forecast the stocks of fish, cod, pollack and other oceanic fish, and to make scientifically substantiated fish catch quotas.

VIEWPOINT

OUR CHILDREN MUST LIVE BETTER IN THE 21st CENTURY

June 1 to the International Children's Day. Interviewed by our correspondent Alla LAVRENYEVA, Deputy Minister of the Light Industry of the USSR, member of the Soviet Women's Committee, speaks about the concern for children shown to the country.

It is symbolic that the International Children's Day is marked on the first day of summer—June 1 when everything in nature is flourishing and ripening. The life of thousands of millions of boys and girls on our planet; their health, capabilities and talents must flourish like the summer.

The Second World War took away from the children of many countries their childhood, home, parents and life. The International Children's Day was initiated in 1949 so that every year repeat again and in the name of happy childhood. In 1959 the UN adopted a Declaration on the Rights of Child and the year of 1979, by a decision of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, was declared International Year of the Child.

In the USSR, concern for children, for their health and prosperity has become a matter of state importance immediately after the victory of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution. With one of its first documents the Soviet power handed children's labour. During the civil war and foreign intervention, despite the scanty state budget of that time, foundations were being laid for public education, maternity and child protection.

An average of more than 15,000 babies are born in the country every day, and concern for them begins long before that. There is a maternal maternity and child protection state system operating in the country.

Over 15 million pre-school children attend nurseries and kindergartens. From the total sum of expenses for their upkeep the parents pay only about 20 per cent, the rest is compensated by the state. Each outcome more than 44 million children and teenagers go to general educational schools, more than 4 million to vocational schools and 4.5 million to specialized secondary schools. The instructional and textbooks are free of charge. The children have at their disposal a wide network of children's extramural institutions: palaces and houses of Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, youth technical schools, music art and choreography schools, libraries, sports schools, etc. For a whole year 45 million children and teenagers spend their leisure, enrich their knowledge and develop capabilities.

To the light industry most workers are women. They all feel very well the concern and help of the state to the education of their children. Our enterprises, sewing, textile, shoe making, knitted goods and others have more than 250 disease-preventive clinics to which special shifts are organized in summer for mothers with children. If a child needs a special course of treatment because of his poor health, mothers are provided with accommodation to sanatoriums or resorts. Our enterprises have more than 4,000 children's pre-school institutions where more than 600,000 children are brought up while their parents work. 600,000 schoolchildren of our workers and employees spend their summer holidays at Young Pioneer camps and children's sanatoriums.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ECOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

By using production waste people will receive enormous additional riches, writes Academician Boris Lazukin in the TRUD newspapers.

Formerly, determining the degree of progressive technology we proceeded from technical and economic factors whereas today we bring to the foreground the third, perhaps the most important, ecological factor. Moreover, the practice shows that ecological technology is ultimately the most profitable. It was Soviet scientists who suggested the term "wasteless technology", which has now become widespread in the world.

In some Soviet industries there are already elements of wasteless technology, though complete transition to it will call for great efforts and time. Therefore, the main task today is rational utilization of available waste.

As much as industries like ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy are one of the "polluters" due to the amount of effluents, the other considers in the first place their interrelationship with the environment. The enterprise of the ferrous metallurgy accounts for about 15 per cent of dust ejected into the atmosphere, 10 per cent of sulphur dioxide, about 40 per cent of carbon monoxide, 200 million tonnes of non-metallic forming slags and so on. Already today metal workers have of their disposal technical possibilities for using practically all this waste. Calculations show that about 97 per cent of overburden and waste of the concentration of iron ores are quite fit for the production of building materials. But so far only insignificant part of them is used. On the initiative of scientific-technical societies or organizations of waste is under way in the country. But it is only the beginning of work. In the near future we have to set up a kind of waste bank, and determine the way it will enter into interrelationship with all interested branches.

INSECTS PROTECT THE FIELD

Specklethrips estimate the annual damage to crops from pests and plant diseases of one-fifth of all the agricultural production grown. In this country on the whole, these losses run into tens of millions of tonnes. One of the ways to combat both pests and diseases is the biological method. How widely it is used in this country to prevent these losses and how effective it is?

This provides the subject for an article in the newspaper IZVESTIA contributed by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Nikolai Pilyupov who is Director of the All-Union Research Institute of Biological Methods for the Protection of Plants. Today, he writes, there are, in different parts of this country, more than one thousand biological factories and laboratories which are breeding useful insects and microorganisms.

Whereas in 1980 the method was used only over an area of two hundred thousand hectares, last year it increased to twenty-two million hectares and was applied over another seven thousand hectares of conservatories and greenhouses.

The most popular weapon in the armory of biological protection is the trichogramma, a tiny insect which is used to protect maize, sugar beet, vegetables, cotton, and other crops over an area of thirteen million hectares. Scientists have devised on industrial technology for the breeding of trichogramma which ensures complete mechanization for all the processes and which lowers the cost of obtaining it to one-fiftieth of the laboratory method. One mechanized line like this "produces" between four to five million insects every twenty-four hours, on amount sufficient to treat 35-40 thousand hectares.

Over the past five years, there has been a substantial increase in the use of trichogramma in Central Asia, the Caucasus, and in the southern areas of the North Caucasus. In Uzbekistan alone these insects were used over an area of 2.5 million hectares of cotton last year. In Moldova there has been a ten-fold increase in the area of newly-planted crops over which the chemical pesticides have been replaced with biological ones.

CATAMARAN FOR THE SHELF

An unusual ship—"Geolog Primorye", a multipurpose catamaran, has left the Bay Zolotoy Rog in the Soviet Far East for its maiden cruise, writes the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Why did its designers choose a double-hull construction?

A catamaran, writes the paper, This is especially important during offshore drilling. The name of the new ship corresponds to its purpose. It is meant for prospecting and drilling work in the shallow waters of the continental shelf.

The crew of the catamaran will look for solid minerals, oil and gas off the Pacific shores of our country. For this purpose, the ship is fitted out with various drilling and drilling rig is on the stern. Performance trials and the checking of the drilling rig in action went on successfully.

NEW EDITION OF PUSHKIN

A subscription to the three-volume edition of Alexander Pushkin has opened in the country. For the first time there is no limit for subscribers, reports the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

There have been more than 30 million copies collected in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The new edition will exceed by 100,000 copies the previous edition of the USSR people over the past 60 years. It is compared with the pre-revolutionary period. The new edition will exceed by 100,000 copies the previous edition of Pushkin's works (published between 1900 and 1915), 15,000 copies.

The new epoch in the publication of Pushkin's works began under the Soviet Government. It was not that the numerous censorial distortions were eliminated, but a real work began on Pushkin's manuscripts. The reading and "declassification" of his rough drafts paved the way to the greatest achievement of Soviet publishing—the complete works in 10 volumes (the edition of Pushkin—the edition by 1959. For the first time it included all the rough writings and yesterday's Pushkin's works, all his correspondence, etc.

Now this collection has been announced as a national property and it is not allowed to be taken out of the country.

VALLEY OF COLD VOLCANOES

The unusual natural formation, which erupts from craters and red-hot gases, were emitted hydrovolcanoes by the scientists of the Kazakh Republic, who discovered them. They are situated in the Tien Shan (Thousand Springs) depression in the desert, south-west of the Sea of Aral.

All around is cracked land with dried shrubs of camel's thorn and lifeless hills with no trace of water. Some of them are six kilometres in diameter. It is how this valley looks like. But climbing up the slope of such a hill one can see in

its crater a green oasis, a lake or a spring.

This wonder of nature has been created by subsoil pressure waters flowing from Alpine glaciers of the Northern Tien Shan in the gravel and sand loose rock of the desert. In places where the upper watertight stratum of clay is not so tight, artesian water breaks up. Overflowing it brings onto the surface sand and clay particles which to due course are washed up into high hills.

Hydrovolcanoes have become a starting point in the search of water for the national economy.

Health-service training in Tajikistan

The enrolment of students in the Department of the Medical Academy of Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tajikistan, will considerably grow in autumn this year. A new set of lecture rooms and laboratories filled out with modern medical equipment has been built for them. Practical training is to be conducted in nearby clinics, with the well-known cardiologists being among them.

Dushanbe's Medical Institute is the oldest educational establishment of Tajikistan. Young people from Afghanistan study here together with Soviet students from various cities of the USSR to become physicians.

Novadays Tajikistan, by the number of physicians per thousand people is ahead of his capitalist countries. Medical aid here is free, just as in any other Soviet republic.

LAGOON CHANGES WATER

The salty deep Khadzhiyevskiy lagoon, stretching for 40 km in the steppe near Odessa (a port on the Black Sea), has turned fresh-water. What made it change its quality?

Separated by a sand and silt spit from the sea, the reservoir was known for its increased salinity as far back as 100 years, says A. Rovnin, Director of the Odessa branch of the Asov and Black sea research Institute of marine fisheries and oceanography. But after that, beginning from the 30s, tendencies were mapped out towards its gradual desalination due to floods and purified sewage. The quake of 1977, which took place in 1977, quickened this process. Dozens of fresh-water springs opened up on the bottom of the lagoon and on its shores, and this began to oust the salty water.

The hydrochemical conditions of the lagoon, which covers an area of nearly 7,000 hectares, have not yet stabilized, but have already greatly influenced the fauna. From the marine fauna only shrimps have remained there, whereas the vacated ecological niches was occupied by fresh-water fishes—crucian, carp, silver carp, perch, pike perch and others transferred there from nurseries. More than 3 million fry of these fish varieties have already been released into the lagoon.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALLA MIKHALCHENKO



Alla Mikhailchenko as Rita in "The Golden Age" by Shostakovich. Photo by Georgi Salovoy

Had I been offered to choose an occupation for myself once again, I would not hesitate before saying: I look forward to and want to become a ballerina, and nothing else, says Alla Mikhailchenko, a soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR.

This came was heard for the first time by the ballet-goers in 1977 during the 3rd International Ballet Competition in Moscow. The 19-year-old dancer became a winner there. That was when she joined the Bolshoi company, her first major part being that of Odette-Odile in Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

Preparing the part, says Alla, brought a tremendous joy to me. I know though: I will have

to perfect this part all my life. I have to have another look and re-evolve something all the time. I like to improvise on stage, within the permissible limits, of course.

These three were the parts in the classical performances of "La Bayadere" and "Don Quixote" by Minkus, and in modern productions. Her debut in Andrei Shostakovich's "The Golden Age" was quite an event. Her Valentina attracts with her unpolished and sincere feelings. The joy and distress of her heroine is rendered masterfully by Alla who also proves herself as a good dramatic actress.

Now Alla Mikhailchenko is a leading dancer at the Bolshoi Theatre. What is the secret of the young ballerina becoming at once and firmly one of the company's stars? It may be the fact of her possessing all the properties that are necessary for the modern dancer. She is beautiful, she has a good schooling (the Moscow Ballet School) which allows to overcome not only any difficult things in dancing which the choreographer sets for her. Finally, she is emotional and expressive, her dancing is moving.

Her last becoming a full-fledged ballerina may have been also assisted by the fact that she was born and brought up in artistic surroundings. My occupation, Alla jokes, is a hereditary one. My father and mother danced in the Operetta Theatre, and my uncle did at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. My cousin graduated from the Moscow Ballet School.

One cannot say that Alla's path at the theatre was laid with roses only. Once she seriously injured her foot during a rehearsal and did not perform for a whole season. Her entire career was in question. I was literally put back again on my feet by the magic traumatologist Zoya Mironova of the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopaedics and I go on dancing thanks to her, says Alla.

Mikhailchenko's latest parts include Nina Zarechnaya in Rodion Shchedrin's "The Sea Gull", Rita in Dmitri Shostakovich's "The Golden Age", Eglina in Khachaturian's "Spartacus" and Giselle. I have long since been looking forward to the part of Giselle, noted Alla, I mentally prepared myself for it. I saw it as a happy and joyful dance, but then... I wanted very much to find a Giselle of my own. It seems she has found her.

The theatre continues its rehearsals of Alexander Glazunov's "Raisa" with Alla in the leading part.

Ballet, she says, demands giving out one's forces completely. I do not have time for anything else. When I seldom have it I like to wander in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, enjoying the sculptures and the paintings there. They help me to model my images.

Margarita ANOKHINA

'INDIA IN MY HEART'

My heart warms to a variety associated with India, says Igor Vasilyev, the Latvian sculptor.

And these are not just words. He has done busts of Gandhi, Romesh Chandra and Nehru. The glimpses of India he obtained while travelling down the River Ganges are reflected in his triptych, "On the Roads of India". His wondrous sculpture, made of different types of wood, has been warmly received at exhibitions in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Igor Vasilyev's sculpture, "Lotus", graces the Soviet Cultural Centre in New Delhi.

During his last year's visit to India Vasilyev was received by Indira Gandhi. Memories of this exceedingly warm meeting will

remain in my heart forever.

A new work by the Latvian sculptor, a portrait of the Indian leader, is being created at the Sculpture Museum in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Republic. Every line in this sculpture reflects the firmness of the sense of responsibility for the destiny of her people and the look-forward quality so characteristic of this extraordinary stateswoman.

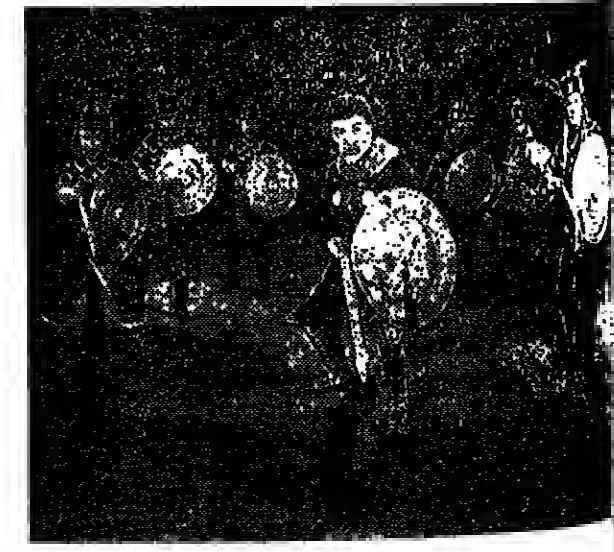
During my travels I saw a lot of India, a country of enormous contrasts, Igor Vasilyev says. I saw past and present. Now, looking at the end smiling eyes of Raj Sharna, India's first cosmo-

I foresee a glorious future for India.

'Theatre of Nations' festival

This summer the Mikhlar Auezov Kazakh Drama Theatre will be on their first visit to France to attend the "Theatre of Nations" international festival with a production of one of its best works, "Kozy Korpesh-Bayn Sulu" based on a play by noted Kazakh writer and playwright

Gabit Musrepov. The dramatic poetic imagery tells of the long aspirations of the nomadic Kazakh people for equality and freedom, and that they enjoy today. The play is the love of the chief Kozy and Bayan, the daughter of the pastures of Shal, of the pastures of Shal, of the pastures of Shal, of the pastures of Shal.



A scene from the play.

BUSINESS

AT A MEETING IN NEW YORK

The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council has held its eighth annual meeting in the building of the New York Hilton hotel. The Soviet delegation was headed by Vladimir Sushkov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, who is also Co-Chairman of the Council.

From the US side, the meeting was attended by William Verity, Co-Chairman of the Council and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Armco Inc. as well as presidents of the American companies, members of the Council, including such well-known companies as Armco Inc., Dresser Industries, Occidental Petroleum, Monsanto, Caterpillar, Ralston Purina, Owens-Illinois, PepsiCo, John Deere, General Electric, etc.

The delegates discussed the state of and prospects for the Soviet-American trade and economic scientific and technical

relations and the activities of the Council.

On the eve of the meeting, meetings of their own had been held by the Council's committees on law, minor business, tourism, science and technology, finance, and on new forms of economic cooperation, with a wide range of specific problems arising in business relations between the two countries discussed.

The US-USSR Trade and Economic Council was set up ten years ago as a public organization for the business communities of the two countries for the purpose of comprehensive promotion of mutually advantageous trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the USA. At present, the Council members are 216 firms and organizations from the United States and 119 Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations.

Italian firms hold a symposium

Italian firms Idromecanica, Faber and Landi Renzo held a symposium in the Moscow office of the Italian-Soviet Trade Chamber to discuss the past, present and future of natural gas in car-transportation industry. The symposium was sponsored by the Coe & Clerici trading firm with cooperation from the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The Coe & Clerici which represents to the Soviet Union the interests of a number of Italian industrial firms has been working since 1981 on the project of switching part of the USSR automobile transport over to burning gas fuel. A kind of symposium of Italian firms specializing in the field has charged in recent years. It is noted that the Coe & Clerici acted to take part in the symposium.

The Idromecanica is a producer of a vast range of hydro-pneumatic gas compressors patented by the firm which is already familiar on the Soviet market. Under a contract with the Soviet Avtopromimport

foreign trade agency, the firm has supplied to the Soviet Union two compressor units with accessories for compressed gas refueling of automobiles.

The Faber, another symposium participant, is Italy's major producer of pressure-gas tanks. The firm has supplied to the Soviet Union pressure-gas tanks for cars under contracts with the Avtopromimport.

The Landi Renzo has got more than 38 years of experience in designing and production of equipment for fueling automobiles with compressed natural gas. The firm has signed contracts with the Soviet Avtopromimport agencies for shipping to the USSR of small series of pressure-gas tank equipment. The firm's experts, on a request from the USSR Ministry of Automobile Industry, have designed equipment to transform the diesel engine used for the KamAZ lorries. Samples of this equipment have been handed over to the Soviet side for tests.

Ernest POLIVANNY

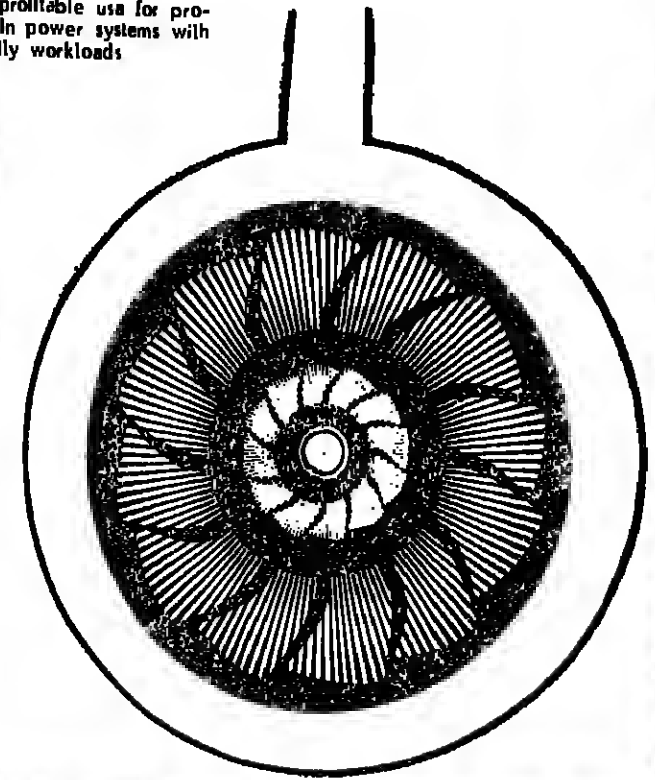
FOR THE PROFITABLE PACKAGE OF HEAT AND ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY—

"PT" STEAM TURBINE UNITS DRIVING 50Hz A. C. GENERATORS

Models:	PT-12-35/10M	PT-25-90/10M	PT-80/100-130	PT-133/165-130
Power output, MW	12/15	25/30	80/100	135/165
Feed steam parameters:				
pressure, kg/cm ²	35	90	130	130
temp, °C	435	535	555	555
Delivered steam pressure, kg/cm ² for technologies for heating	8-12 0.7-2.5	8-13 0.7-2.5	10-16 0.5-2.5	12-21 0.9-2.5

THE "PT" STEAM TURBINE UNITS:

- can be started at "loading" parameters
- support "external" technologies with steam at 8 to 21 kg/cm² in necessary quantities
- have available record of profitable use for providing for peak demand in power systems with sharp fluctuations of daily workload
- are a line solution to problem of supplying both electricity and heat to city districts or small-to-medium towns or dwelling areas
- have their performance marked by high economy multiple choice of duties, versatility and ready adaptability to fluctuating steam and power demand
- are package-delivered with all the necessary auxiliaries and controls, ensuring reliable operation and simple maintenance.



Corp. 4, I, Deguninskaya Ul. 127466 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 487-31-82, 487-31-87. Telex 411965 ENEX SU, 411926 ENEX SU



FOREIGN TRADE ORGANISATION ENERGOEXPORT MOSCOW

TIME DICTATES CHOICE

"The European Story" is a political film, dedicated to the topical problems of modern times, and to the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear disaster.

Work on this film has now been completed by Moscow film makers.

The film is directed by Igor Gavrilov, the author of the well-known military and patriotic trilogy about the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. "Front Without Planks", "Front Behind the Front Lines" and "Front Behind the Enemy Lines".

In recent years, the director says, both cinema and theatre have been turning more and more to the political genre. Such are the dictates of the times which require each of us to have a patriotic attitude towards the events which are

taking place on our planet. I regard all my previous films as political because they reflected the main issues of the modern world, the problems of war and peace and the struggle for social progress. The country in which the action of my latest film is laid is not named, but the very first shots, which

show peace marches and the powerful anti-war movement in different countries emphasize the topicality and importance of the main theme of the film.

Vyacheslav Tikhonov plays one of the main roles. And there are also two Polish actors taking part: Beata Tyszkiewicz and Stanislaw Mikulski.

EVERYTHING ABOUT RUSSIAN LITERATURE

The Pushkin House of the USSR Academy of Sciences has just published a four-volume "History of Russian Literature", which is a new fundamental publication.

The four volumes which have been published cover and analyze the period in Russian

literature from the 11th century until the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The books in the new publication characterize the art of many men of letters and trace the links between Russian literature with the revolutionary liberation movement.



At the Central Artists Club in Moscow an exhibition has opened of works by Sergei Uruusky (1908-1974). Up to now, this name has been better known from films. As the chief cameraman he took part in films: "The Village Teacher", "The First", "The Cranes Are Flying" and "I Am Cuba". Although his paintings do not repeat what he did in the cinema, one still feels in them the same personality of the author, a person who is utterly sincere, who knows both the joys and sorrows of life, and who can speak about everything with courage, sincerity and hope. His paintings take us to places around Moscow, to the Crimea, Cuba, and Bulgaria. One of the paintings (in the photo) is "The Woman With a Cigarette".

WHAT'S ON!

May 29-June 1

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 29—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 30—Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera). 1—A concert by the "Choreographic Miniatures" ballet company from Leningrad.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 29—Wagner, "Der Ringelstein" (opera). 30—Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera). 31—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera". 1—Double bill: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; "Diversions" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 30—Shostakovich, "Katerina Izmailova" (opera). 31—Yurovsky, "The Crimson Sails" (ballet). 1—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 30, 31, 1—Guest performances by the Swissler Grand Theatre (Geneva): "The Tango" (ballet, based on music by Argentine composers).

FILMS

Semyon Deyanov (Sverdlov Sq.). A historical and philosophical story about the life of Semyon Deyanov, a Russian painter, despite many hardships he managed to get to the mouth of the Aral Sea and discovered a great treasure.

Cheslav "Rodina" (Pushkinskaya St.). A story about the life of a village. A detective story about the search for a killer who killed a woman. The film will be shown in a modern village.

Cinema "Spartak" (Pushkinskaya St.). A story about the life of a village. A detective story about the search for a killer who killed a woman. The film will be shown in a modern village.

Central Concert Hall (Pushkinskaya St.). A story about the life of a village. A detective story about the search for a killer who killed a woman. The film will be shown in a modern village.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 29 — European junior championship. GDR vs USSR. 7 p.m.

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 29 — European junior championship. England vs Luxembourg. 7 p.m.

BOXING

Krylatev Soviet Palace of Sport (24 Leningradskaya Prospekt). 29-1 — Moscow championship. 8 p.m. (every day).

ROWING

Rowing Canal at Krylatevskoye (Miro Molodyozhnaya). 30-1 — Moscow regatta. 4 p.m. (every day).

These traditional competitions for the 25th time will feature sportsmen of all ages.

WEATHER

May 29-June 1

In Moscow, city and region, after a short cold spell, there will again be some warm weather. Night temperatures of 10°-15°C and of 23°-27°C during the day. Wind SE, 3-4 mps.

ON THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT

There is not a single industrial combine in the German Democratic Republic which would not have links with partners in the Soviet Union. At present, there are more than 130 bilateral intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements whose implementation is making a substantial contribution to further

development of the socialist economic integration.

To a considerable extent, this intensifies the national economies in both countries, raises the quality of products and productivity and brings down the consumption of energy, raw materials, etc. Considerable attention is given to a close interaction

between the most promising branches of the economy, particularly in the industries producing electronic components, robots, and introduction of high technology. Last year, the Soviet Union accounted for nearly 38 per cent in the overall GDR trade.

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN COASTAL TRADE

Trade between North Norway and the Soviet Union has grown considerably in recent years—from a million kroner in 1980 to 28 million kroner in 1983, writes the newspaper "Norges Handels" of Sjøfartstidende.

On Soviet initiative the development of frontier commerce was discussed at late between the spokesmen of state organizations of Norway and the USSR. The Norwegian side also intends to help boost the trade.

Exports from North Norway to the Soviet Union amounted to 11.4 million kroner in four years. This sum includes the supplies of butter for 3 million kroner, salmon sausage, 2.7 million kroner, and beaver-skins, 5.7

Contacts and contracts

• In Helsinki a protocol has been signed summing up the 57th session of the permanent commission of the CMEA on cooperation in construction. Among other issues, the meeting discussed further assistance to the Republic of Cuba in housing construction.

• A large consignment of equipment for automatic transmission lines for the production of tomato juice will come to this country this year from Hungary. Besides, Hungarian suppliers will deliver another consignment of radio relay equipment.

• In 1984-85, this country will sell Romania low machines of the OM-16 type for enrichment of coal and shale.